Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 62, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1791. [Whole No. 270.]

PHILADELPHIA.

READ IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE TWENTY-FIFTH INSTANT.

The SECRETARY *of* STATE *to whom was referred, by the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States, the petition of* Jacob Isaacks, *of Newport, in Rhode-Island, has examined into the truth and importance of the allegations therein set forth, and makes thereon the following*

REPORT.

THE petitioner sets forth, that, by various experiments, with considerable labor and expence, he has discovered a method of converting salt-water into fresh, in the proportion of 8 pints out of 10, by a process so simple that it may be performed on board of vessels at sea by the common iron cabouse with small alterations, by the same fire, and in the same time, which is used for cooking the ship's provisions; and offers to convey to the government of the United States a faithful account of his art, or secret, to be used by or within the United States, on their giving to him a reward suitable to the importance of the discovery, and, in the opinion of government, adequate to his expences, and the time he has devoted to the bringing it into effect.

In order to ascertain the merit of the petitioner's discovery, it becomes necessary to examine the advances already made in the art of converting salt-water into fresh.

Lord Bacon, to whom the world is indebted for the first germs of so many branches of science, had observed, that, with a heat sufficient for distillation, salt will not rise in vapour, and that salt-water distilled, is fresh. And it would seem that all mankind might have observed, that the earth is supplied with fresh-water chiefly by exhalation from the sea, which is in fact an insensible distillation effected by the heat of the sun. Yet this, tho' the most obvious, was not the first idea in the essays for converting salt-water into fresh. Filtration was tried in vain, and congelations could be resorted to only in the coldest regions and seasons. In all the earlier trials by distillation, some mixture was thought necessary to aid the operation by a partial precipitation of the salt, and other foreign matters contained in sea-water. Of this kind were the methods of Sir Richard Hawkins, in the 16th century, of Glauber, Hauton and Lister, in the 17th, and of Hales, Appleby, Butler, Chapman, Hoffman and Dove, in the 18th: nor was there any thing in these methods worthy noting on the present occasion, except the very simple still contrived extempore by Capt. Chapman, and made from such materials as are to be found on board every ship, great or small. This was a common pot with a wooden lid of the usual form, in the center of which a great hole was bored to receive perpendicularly a short wooden tube, made with an inch and half auger, which perpendicular tube received at its top, and at an acute angle, another tube of wood also, which descended till it joined a third, of pewter, made by rolling up a dish, and passing it obliquely thro' a cask of cold water. With this simple machine he obtained two quarts of fresh-water an hour, and observed, that the expence of fuel would be very trifling, if the still was contrived to stand on the fire along with the ship's boiler.

In 1762, Dr. Lind proposing to make experiments of several different mixtures, first distilled rain-water, which he supposed would be the purest, and then sea-water, without any mixture, which he expected would be the least pure, in order to arrange between these two supposed extremes the degree of merit of the several ingredients he meant to try. "To his great surprise," as he confesses, the sea-water distilled without any mixture, was as pure as the rain-water. He pursued the discovery and established the fact, that a pure and potable fresh water may be obtained from salt-water by simple distillation without the aid of any mixture for fining or precipitating it's foreign contents. In 1767, he proposed an extempore still, which in fact, was Chapman's, only substituting a gun-barrel instead of Chapman's pewter tube, and the hand-pump of the ship to be cut in two obliquely, and joined again at an acute angle, instead of Chapman's wooden tubes bored expres; or, instead of the wooden lid and upright tube, he proposed a tea-kettle (without its lid or handle) to be turned bottom upwards over the mouth of the pot, by way of still-head, and a wooden tube leading from the spout to a gun-barrel passing through a cask of water, the whole luted with equal parts of chalk and meal moistened with salt-water.

With this apparatus of a pot, tea-kettle and gun-barrel, the Dolphin, a 20 gun ship, in her voyage round the world, in 1768 from 56 gallons of sea-water, and with 9lb. of wood and 69lb. of pit-coal, made 42 gallons of good fresh water at the rate of 8 gallons an hour. The Dorsetshire, in her passage from Gibraltar to Mahon, in 1769, made 19 quarts of pure water in 4 hours with 10lb. of wood And the Slambal, in 1773, between Bombay and Bengal, with a hand-pump, gun-barrel and a pot, of 6 gallons of sea-water made 10 quarts of fresh water in 3 hours.

In 1771, Dr. Irvin, putting together Lind's idea of distilling without a mixture, Chapman's still, and Dr. Franklin's method of cooling by evaporation, obtained a premium of 5000l. from the British Parliament. He wet his tube constantly with a mop instead of passing it through a cask of water: He enlarged its bore also in order to give a freer passage to the vapour, and thereby encrease its quantity by lessening the resistance or pressure on the evaporating surface: this last improvement was his own, and it doubtless contributed to the success of his models; and we may suppose the enlargement of the tube to be useful to that point at which the central parts of the vapour, passing through it, would begin to escape condensation. Lord Mulgrave used his method in his voyage towards the North Pole, in 1773, making from 34 to 40 gallons of fresh water a day, without any great addition of fuel, as he says.

M. de Bougainville in his voyage round the world, used, very successfully, a still which had been contrived in 1763, by Poyssonier, so as to guard against the water being thrown over from the boiler into the pipe, by the agitation of the ship. In this one singularity was, that the furnace or fire box was in the middle of the boiler, so that the water surrounded it in contact. This still, however, was expensive and occupied much room.

Such were the advances already made in the art of obtaining fresh from salt water, when Mr. Isaacks, the petitioner, suggested his discovery.

As the merit of this could be ascertained by experiment only, the Secretary of State asked the favor of Mr. Rittenhouse, President of the American Philosophical Society, of Dr. Wistar, professor of chemistry in the college of Philadelphia, and Dr. Hutchinson, professor of chemistry in the university of Pennsylvania, to be present at the experiments. Mr. Isaacks fixed the pot of a small cabouse, with a tin cap and strait tube of tin passing obliquely thro' a cask of cold water; he made use of a mixture, the composition of which he did not explain, and from 24 pints of sea-water, taken up about 3 miles out of the Capes of Delaware at flood tide, he distilled 22 pints of fresh water in 4 hours, with 20lb. of seasoned pine, which was a little wetted by having lain in the rain.

In a 2d experiment of the 21st of March, performed in a furnace and 5 gallon still at the college, from 32 pints of sea-water he drew 31 pints of fresh water in 7 h. 24 min. with 51lb. of hickory which had been cut about 6 months. In order to decide whether Mr. Isaack's mixture contributed in any and what degree to the success of the operation, it was thought proper to repeat his experiment under the same circumstances exactly, except the omission of the mixture. Accordingly on the next day the same quantity of sea-water was put into the same still, the same furnace was used, and fuel from the same parcel. It yielded, as his had done, 31 pints of fresh water in 11 min. more of time and with 10lb. less of wood.

On the 24th of March Mr. Isaacks performed a 3d experiment. For this, a common iron pot of 3½ gallons was fixed in brick work, and the flue from the hearth wound once round the pot spirally, and then passed off up a chimney. The cap was of tin, and a strait tin tube of about two inches diameter, passing obliquely through a barrel of water, served instead of a worm. From 16 pints of sea water he drew off 15 pints of fresh water in 2 h. 55 min. with 3lb. of dry hickory and 8lb. of seasoned pine. This experiment was also repeated the next day, with the same apparatus and fuel from the same parcel, but without the mixture. Sixteen pints of sea water yielded in like manner 15 pints of fresh, in 1 min. more of time, and with half a pound less of wood. On the whole, it was evident that Mr. Isaacks' mixture produced no advantage, either in the process or result of the distillation.

The distilled water in all these instances was found on experiment to be as pure as the best pump water of the city. Its taste indeed was not as agreeable, but it was not such as to produce any disgust. In fact, we drink in common life, in many places, and under many circumstances, and almost always at sea, a worse tasted, and probably a less wholesome water.

The obtaining fresh from salt-water, for ages was considered as an important desideratum for the use of navigators. The process for doing this by simple distillation is so efficacious, the erecting an extempore still with such utensils as are found on board of every ship is so practicable, as to authorize the assertion, that this desideratum is satisfied to a very useful degree. But though this has been done for upwards of 30 years, though its reality has been established by the actual experience of several vessels which have had recourse to it, yet neither the fact nor the process is known to the mass of seamen, to whom it would be the most useful, and for whom it was principally wanted. The Secretary of State is therefore of opinion, that since the subject has now been brought under observation, it should be made the occasion of disseminating its knowledge generally and effectually among the sea-faring citizens of the United States. The following is one of the many methods which might be proposed for doing this. Let the clearance for every vessel sailing from the ports of the United States, be printed on a paper, on the back whereof shall be a printed account of the essays which have been made for obtaining fresh from salt water, mentioning shortly those which have been unsuccessful, and more fully those which have succeeded; describing the methods which have been found to answer for constructing extempore stills of such implements as are generally on board of every vessel, with a recommendation, in all cases where they shall have occasion to resort to this expedient for obtaining water, to publish the result of their trial in some gazette on their return to the United States, or to communicate it for publication to the office of the Secretary of State, in order that others may, by their success, be encouraged to make similar trials, and be benefitted by any improvements or new ideas which may occur to them in practice.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1791.

LONDON, September 19.

Nothing could have been more dexterous than the art with which La Fayette seized the moment of the Assembly's joy at the royal acceptance, to procure from them an Amnesty. This was artfully availing himself of the *mollia tempora fandi*. Any delay might indeed, from the tumultuous clamours of the *Enragees*, have proved fatal to that wise and magnanimous measure. It remains to be ascertained, whether the haughty spirit of the Princes and Nobles of France will suffer them to re-enter their country as pardoned criminals.

The French King's speech does no little honor to its author: besides the good style and good sense which pervade it, there is an apology for the King's late elopement, intermixed with peculiar skill and effect.

The acceptation of the new Constitution by the King of France, must certainly be regarded as in some measure definitive, and depriving others of a pretext for interference. The alternative was either that he should accept upon the terms there granted him, or abdicate the throne.

The act of oblivion, just now passed in France, was certainly dictated by a wise and good policy. It will tend to soften the animosity of parties, and reconcile the minds of those who are yet averse to the Revolution.

When the King of France refused to wear the decorations of the *St. Esprit*, notwithstanding the previous permission of the National Assembly, he said, "that he could not decide in regard to the Prince Royal, who was a minor; but he doubted not but that the eldest son of a King of France would endeavor to distinguish himself by the virtues of his heart, rather than any bauble about his person."

Numbers of French families are preparing to quit London, in consequence of the adjustment of the French Constitution.

Saturday last dispatches were received at the India house, over land, confirming the particulars of the capture of Darwar by Colonel Frederick, who is not dead, as has been generally reported.

Russia has begun to fulfil her terms with the Porte, and the peace, at length established between these violent foes, promises to be one of some continuance.

Among the curiosities imported from Botany Bay is a leaf, of very uncommon properties. The most extraordinary is that when dried, even without being pulverised, it goes off on the application of a match, with an explosion somewhat similar to gunpowder; and the air is afterwards agreeably perfumed. Experiments are now making to try what force it may possess, compared with our materials of explosion.

The capture of Darwar took place about the latter end of March. The Mahratta troops displayed much gallantry, and were chiefly instrumental in shortening the duration of the siege.

The fortress of Darwar is in the Mysore country, on the Bombay side; and will by the conveniencies attached to it, greatly accelerate the total subjugation of Tippoo and his flying followers.

Near three millions have been remitted to Lord Cornwallis from Bengal and Britain, since he took the command.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the Secretary of State's office, from Mr. Whitworth, the British Ambassador at Petersburg. They were brought over by the Jezikill Garnour. It was mentioned, news of the greatest importance had been received by the Empress from Prince Potemkin; that on the departure of the messenger, the Russian army continued to penetrate farther against the Turks; that the former had been successful in several skirmishes; that the latter received several considerable reinforcements from home: and, not having heard of the treaty of peace between the two powers, they were about to rally themselves for the purpose of a general engagement. In the last rencounter, the chief of the Turks and a lieutenant-general of the Russians, fell. It is however believed, that the communication of the peace would soon disperse the several encampments, and render the usual guards on the frontiers only necessary. The Russian fleet at Cronstadt had been dismantled; and the empress had issued orders for another *fete* in honor of her conquests.

WARWICK, Sept. 8.

At a quarter past twelve, Francis Field, otherwise Rodney, and John Green, convicted for the offence of aiding and assisting in the demolishing of the house of Mr. Taylor, at Ashton, near Birmingham, were taken to the usual place of execution, where, together with two others, the one for horse-stealing, the other for a highway robbery, they were executed pursuant to their sentence. The rioters behaviour was such as might be expected—expressive of sorrow for their offences; and confessing the cause of them to arise from delusion and misguided zeal.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, Sept. 10.

This day his Majesty's ship Impregnable, of 98 guns, Sir Thomas Bayard, was paid off and laid up in ordinary.

When the Impregnable was paid off, all the seamen went to the pay-table in uniform; and after receiving their wages, they went respectfully to return thanks to all the Officers for their treatment of them; as did also upwards of sixty fine boys, sons of the seamen, who, from the liberality of the Officers, had been taught to read and write.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 12.

An invention is successfully used in the Dock-yard for tarring ropes by the labor of horses instead of men, and another is shortly to be introduced for laying the cables by the same means. This will be a great injury to the people employed in the rope-house, but a very considerable saving to Government.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.

Thursday morning last, about five o'clock, the post-boy carrying the mail from Warrington to Manchester, was robbed of the Chester and Liverpool bags, and murdered.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1791.
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
Debate on the Ratio of Repreſentation.
(CONTINUED.)

MR. HILLHOUSE ſaid he had ever been a friend to a republican form of government, and God forbid, added he, that I ſhould ever give my vote for any meaſure that ſhould endanger the liberties of my country. He ſaid he was in favor of an energetic government, as that alone can ſecure the bleſſings of liberty—As to the dread of corruption in this Houſe, which ſome gentlemen appeared to entertain, he thought there was no foundation for ſuch an apprehenſion; at leaſt, ſaid he, as the idea refers to one or two hundred repreſentatives—two hundred he contended were as eaſily corrupted as one—But the corruption contemplated was a meer matter of opinion; no facts, he preſumed, exiſted in this country to juſtify a poſitive aſſertion, and as to foreign countries, it ſeems to be conceded that a larger number than any that has been mentioned is ſuſceptible of undue influence.—He then adverted to the reſtrictions on the Preſident of the United States, and the Senate, in reſpect to the means of corrupting the legiſlature—The Conſtitution has alſo made proviſion to ſecure the independence of the members, &c. He then urged ſome difficulties which would be occaſioned by a ſmall ratio.—He obſerved that the population of ſome of the ſtates was nearly ſtationary—if a ſmall ratio is now eſtabliſhed, the conſequence will be when it is augmented, that the repreſentation of thoſe ſtates muſt be diminiſhed—this he conceived, would be a meaſure that would be greatly diſliked. With reſpect to the propoſed amendment, he thought it was entirely out of the queſtion, till it was ratified by three fourths of the ſtates. A very numerous repreſentation, he further obſerved, would tend to weaken if not deſtroy the ſtate governments, and that in the iſſue would deſtroy the general government—For, ſaid he, they mutually depend on each other for ſupport.

Mr. Sedgwick roſe for enquiry, whether if the word *thirty* ſhould be ſtruck out, it can be reſtored? For though he wiſhed for an encreaſe of the ratio, yet he thought it ought to ſtop ſhort of 40,000. He was in favor of making the propoſed amendment to the Conſtitution, the rule to guide the Houſe. He ſaid he had no idea that the liberties of this country depended on the difference in the repreſentation between 100 and 113 members. With more than 1800 watchmen, in the ſtate legiſlatures, he conceived that the liberties of this country were perfectly ſafe—and he never could believe that the people of the United States would ever be ſlaves; he was ſure they never would ſo long as they were juſt to themſelves and deſerve to be free.

Mr. Heiſter was in favor of retaining the ratio of one to 30,000—He ſtated ſundry particulars reſpectiug the very diſtant local ſituations of the repreſentatives of the United States, which rendered it almoſt impoſſible for the preſent number to do compleat juſtice to their reſpective diſtricts.

Mr. Kitchell was in favor of a numerous repreſentation—He thought the amendment propoſed to the Conſtitution ought to be the guide to the Houſe on this occaſion. He did not draw his ideas of what ſhould conſtitute a proper repreſentation, from the examples cited from foreign countries—nor was he actuated by an apprehenſion of corruption, as more applicable to a ſmall number than to a large one; but when he conſidered the various objects, views, denominations, profeſſions, callings and intereſts of the citizens of the United States, he was fully convinced that a large repreſentation was neceſſary to embrace the wiſhes and anſwer the expectations of the people.—He ſhould therefore vote againſt the motion for ſtriking out 30,000.

Mr. Findley roſe to explain certain expreſſions which he ſaid had been miſunderſtood—he defended the opinion he had before advanced, reſpecting a large repreſentation. In reply to Mr. Clarke, he obſerved, that the information to which he alluded when he ſaid that a larger number would enable the repreſentatives to adapt the laws and proceedings of government, to the circumſtances of the country, was that ſpecies of knowledge which ariſes from a more perfect repreſentation of the wants, wiſhes, and intereſts of the people.

Mr. Gerry cloſed the debate this day—He took a general ſurvey of the arguments againſt the propoſed ratio of one to 30,000.—In noticing the objection from the inſtability of the ſtate legiſlatures, he ſaid it was not owing to their numbers, but to the mode in which they are elected—were the Senates and executives of the ſeveral ſtates choſen as thoſe of the general government, there would have been as much ſtability and conſiſtency in their tranſactions, as in thoſe of the government of the Union. A gentleman had ſaid that the propoſed amendments to the Conſtitution, had been adopted with reluctance by ſome of the ſtates which had accepted them—He called on the gentleman to produce his authorities for this aſſertion.—A relative proportion between the members of the Houſe and the Senate had been ſuggeſted; this idea, he ſaid, had no foundation in the Conſtitution—and he further obſerved, that the Conſtitution has ſo compleatly guarded and ſecured the rights and independence of the Senate, that he could not conceive of the apprehenſions of gentlemen, who appear to think that an encreaſe of the members of this Houſe will overwhelm that branch of the legiſlature—In all events the privileges of that body will remain the ſame. The States it is ſaid have reduced their repreſentative aſſemblies—This, he ſaid, ſo far from being an argument againſt the propoſed ratio, was directly in favor of it—The diminution of the ſtate legiſlatures has been occaſioned by the idea which the people entertain of the encreaſing importance of the general government—The objects of legiſlation to both governments are nearly ſimilar; they relate to thoſe important concerns which intereſt the feelings of every citizen of the United States—all the difference lies in the magnitude of their reſpective ſpheres of action—hence it muſt evidently be the wiſh and expectation of the people, that their intereſts in every point of view, ſhould be fully and adequately repreſented in this Houſe.

The gentleman from North-Carolina, has ſaid, that extending the ſphere of Repreſentation will lead to a choice of more competent characters; but he obſerved, that the larger the ſphere, the leſs knowledge of the merits of candidates—and the electors will be obliged to vote on truſt.

The mode of election in Great-Britain, and not the number of the members of the Houſe of Commons is the ſource of that corruption which has been ſo frequently alluded to; the mode of election in that country admits of an executive influence in the election of a majority of the members; this is the rotten part of their conſtitution which requires amputation.

He did not apprehend any danger from undue attempts to influence or corrupt the members of the houſe—but though he admitted that the government may be untainted at the preſent time—yet he conceived it the beſt policy to *prevent* the evil, rather than to wait for a corrupt adminiſtration and then to ſeek for a remedy.

The idea which had been ſuggeſted, that encreaſing the federal repreſentation, would tend to diminiſh the importance of the State governments in the eſtimation of the people, he conceived had no foundation; it ſuppoſed a want of wiſdom in the community at large, which ſuppoſition had nothing to ſupport it. The people know that their happineſs depends on preſerving the balance between the State governments and that of the Union.

The government of the union has been juſtly compared to a pyramid; he wiſhed that the baſe which was conſtituted by the repreſentative body might be broad in order to give it ſtability—and therefore hoped that the original motion of one repreſentative to every thirty thouſand perſons would be adopted.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Reſolutions of the Houſe reſpecting the conteſted election of Anthony Wayne, member from Georgia.

RESOLVED, That the firſt Monday of February next be aſſigned for the trial of the articles alledged in the petition againſt the ſaid return.

Reſolved, That the evidence which may be offered on the part of the petitioner, ſhall be confined to the proof of the articles of charge exhibited in the ſaid petition, againſt the validity of the return of the ſaid election.

Reſolved, That on the trial, the depoſition of a witneſs ſhall be received, which ſhall have been taken more than 25 days prior to the day aſſigned for the trial, before any juſtice or judge of the courts of the United States, or before any chancellor, juſtice or judge of a ſupreme or ſuperior court, mayor or chief magiſtrate of a city, or judge of a county court of common pleas of any of the United States, not being of counſel or attorney to either the ſaid Anthony Wayne or the petitioner: provided, that a notification from the magiſtrate before whom the depoſition is to be taken, to the adverſe party to be preſent at the taking of the ſame, and to put interrogatories, if he think fit, ſhall have been firſt made out and ſerved on the adverſe party, or his attorney ſpecially authorized for the purpoſe, as either may be neareſt, if either is within one hundred miles of the place of ſuch caption, allowing time for their attendance, after notified, not leſs than at the rate of one day, Sundays excluſive, for every twenty miles travel. And every perſon depoſing ſhall be carefully examined and cautioned, and ſworn or affirmed to teſtify the whole truth, and ſhall ſubſcribe the teſtimony by him or her given, after the ſame ſhall be reduced to writing, which ſhall be done only by the magiſtrate taking the depoſition, or by the deponent in his preſence. And the depoſitions ſo taken, together with a certificate of the notice, if any, given to the adverſe party, or his attorney, ſhall be ſealed up by the ſaid magiſtrate and directed to the Speaker.—Provided nevertheleſs, That no *ex parte* depoſition ſhall be uſed on the trial of the ſaid petition, which ſhall have been taken at any time before the 26th day of December next. Provided alſo, That evidence, taken in any other manner than is herein before directed, and not objected to by the parties, may, with the approbation of the houſe, be produced on the trial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The bill for the relief of David Cook was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

Mr. Sedgwick preſented the petition of Samuel Negus, which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

Sundry petitions, praying for the ſettlement of accounts, and the renewal of loſt or deſtroyed certificates—were read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Thatcher preſented the petition of Samuel Proctor, which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

The memorial of James Simpſon, a ſurveyor under the late geographer general of the United States, was preſented—read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Muhlenberg preſented the petition of Nicholas Schultz, which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Clarke preſented the petition of Joel Phelps, praying the benefit of a penſion in conſequence of diſability incurred while in the ſervice of the United States. The report of the Secretary at War on the petition of ſaid Phelps, referred to him at the laſt ſeſſion, was called for, which being read, the following reſolution was moved, and agreed to by the houſe—That the reports of the Secretary at War on the petitions of Joel Phelps and others, whoſe claims appear to be precluded by the reſolve of Congreſs of 11th of March, 1778, and have not yet been acted upon, be referred to a committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the Union, and that the reference be the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Ames preſented the petition of Samuel Breck, and others, proprietors of the Sail-Cloth Manufactory in Boſton, praying that they may have the excluſive privilege of affixing certain marks to their Sail-Cloth, and that meaſures be adopted for preventing the ſaid marks from being uſed by others—read and referred to the Secretary of State.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, to take into conſideration the bill making compenſation to widows, orphans and invalids, in certain caſes.

The committee reported progreſs, and are to ſit again to-morrow. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Sundry petitions praying compenſations, penſions, &c. were read, and referred to the Secretary of war.

Mr. Livermore reported a bill to eſtabliſh the poſt-office, and poſt-roads in the United States—read the firſt and ſecond times, and referred to the committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next—Ordered that the bill be printed in the interim.

Mr. Dayton preſented the petition of ſundry perſons, refugees from Canada during the late war—read, and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Dayton, Bourne, (R. I.) and Murray.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe that they have paſſed a bill reſpecting Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill making compenſation to widows, orphans, and invalids in certain caſes—the diſcuſſion of the bill was finiſhed—the committee agreed to ſundry amendments—they then roſe and reported.—And the Houſe adjourned.

PORTLAND, (Maſſ.) Nov. 10.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the ſnow Eliza, Capt. Jackſon, belonging to Portſmouth (N.H.) in 30 days from Cape-Francois, in Hiſpaniola.—Capt. Jackſon has brought back the cargo he carried out from Portſmouth, which was lumber.

By Capt. Jackſon we learn, that the white inhabitants are in a moſt deplorable ſituation. The whites do not conſiſt of more than 3000 ſtrong, excluſive of Americans and others detained there by the embargo. The negroes conſiſt of more than 30,000, and it was daily expected that they would attack the town.

PUBLISHED BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.

LETTERS,
BY THE
EARL OF DUNDONALD,
ON MAKING BREAD FROM POTATOES.

LETTER I.

THE diſcovery of a method to make good bread of the Potatoe, or its farina, has long been a deſideratum, and the only thing wanting to render it the moſt uſeful of plants.—The intention of the following letters, is to communicate to the public the reſult of my experiments on the above ſubject:—And which, I am happy to have it in my power to ſay, have been attended with the wiſhed-for ſucceſs.

The proceſs of making a flour, or farina, from potatoes, is ſimilar to what has long been practiſed in the Weſt Indies, by the negroes, in the preparation of the Caſſado flour; viz. by grating down the root, and by ſubſequent and repeated waſhings with water, to free it from the juice, which is a ſtrong poiſon.—It is likewiſe nearly the ſame as has been practiſed by families in the making ſtarch from potatoes; for the meal or flour got from potatoes is a ſtarch powder.

It has for ſome years been known, that grain, particularly wheat, conſiſts of two diſtinct, and, in ſome circumſtances, oppoſite ſubſtances: viz. a powder inſoluble in cold water, called ſtarch; and another ſubſtance, which may be rendered ſoluble in cold water, reſembling completely in its analyſis to animal matter, hence called by the French chemiſts, *vegeto-animal.*

Potatoes contain likewiſe thoſe different ſubſtances, with the addition of certain ſalts, not contained in grain, at leaſt in that abundance.—Potatoes contain a large proportion of liquid, which grain does not.—It is from this liquid that the vegeto-animal matter, as well as the ſaline matter, are to be got.—The proportion of the vegeto-animal matter in the potatoes, to the ſtarch-powder, is much leſs than in grain: and, from the quantity of liquid contained in potatoes, in which the vegeto animal is ſoluble, the two ſubſtances do not join together, and form a ſolid ſubſtance, as is the caſe in grain.

The powdery part of the potatoe is found in the ſtate of a powder extremely fine, and of a fibrous part, which connects the particles of the powder: which fibrous part is capable, likewiſe, of being reduced to a powder by drying and grinding. This laſt bears a proportion to the former (according to the average of the trials made) of about one to two.

The very fine and white powder got from potatoes, and which is ſtated to be in the proportion to the fibrous part as two to one, precipitates in cold water like ſand. The particles have *no union* the one with the other, as in wheat-flour.—The reaſon is: It contains *no vegeto animal matter.* It is a *pure ſtarch,* free from the acidulous ſmell of ſtarch, ſeparated from wheat by maceration in water.

The fibrous matter of the potatoe, when dried, and ground, has a greater degree of tendency, than the fine white powder, to form a paſte with water; but *not ſufficient* to allow it, by itſelf, to make a proper paſte or dough for baking: Although it thickens little inferior to wheat flour, when made with milk and eggs into a dumpling, or boiled putting.

From what has been ſtated, it is obvious, that the farina, or rather powder, got from potatoes, does not contain that ſubſtance, which is the cauſe of wheat flour forming a paſte with water; and that the *deſideratum,* is to *add* to potatoe-powder *ſomething* which ſhould give it that quality.

Nothing appears *more ſimply,* and more likely to anſwer the purpoſe, than the mixing it with different proportions of the flour of different ſorts of grain, according to the kind of bread to be made of it, whether *leavened* or *unleavened.*

Two parts of wheat-flour to one of potatoe-powder, make a leavened bread, *in no ways to be diſtinguiſhed* from wheat-bread *alone.*

Equal quantities of wheat-flour, and potatoe-powder, make a bread which leavens, and riſes *exceedingly well:* but which has a taſte, although *very pleaſant, a little different* from wheat-bread.

Equal quantities of wheat-flour and potato-powder make a ſea biſcuit, *which cannot,* by the niceſt taſte, *be diſtinguiſhed* from biſcuit baked wholly of wheat flour.

Equal quantities of oat-meal ahd potatoe-powder unleavened, or with a ſmall portion of yeſt, make a cake or flat bread *more pleaſant,* to the taſte, than when made only of oat-meal.

With peaſe and barley-meal the potatoe-powder has not yet been tried: But it is more than probable that equal quantities of peaſe meal, and potatoe-powder will make a good wholeſome bread, ſimilar to a mixture of barley and peaſe-meal.

There is reaſon *a priori,* however, to believe, that a mixture of barley-meal and potatoe-powder will not anſwer equally well. To this account of the component parts or analyſes of potatoes, and the uſes to which the powder may be applied, I ſhall ſubjoin the reſult of my laſt experiment made with 24lb. avoirdupoiſe of potatoes. From theſe were got 6lb. 2 one half oz. of flour, and 2 oz. of bran, or ſkin of the potatoes, making in all 6lb. 4 one half oz. The flour was prepared into the different kinds of bread ſtated below; wherein the weights of wheat-flour and potatoe-powder, as well as of the bread weighed when it came out of the oven, are accurately ſtated.

LEAVENED, OR LOAF-BREAD.

Potatoe-powder	1½ lb.	Weight of Bread — 3 lb.	13½ oz.
Wheat-flour	1½ lb.		
Potatoe-powder	1 lb.	Weight of Bread — 3 lb.	14 oz.
Wheat-flour	2 lb.		
	6 lb.		7 lb. 11½ oz.

BISCUIT.

Potatoe-powder	1 lb.	Weight of Bread — 1 lb.	12 oz.
Wheat-flour	1 lb.		
Potatoe-powder	2½ lb.	Weight of Bread — 4 lb.	10½ oz.
Wheat-flour	2½ lb.		
	7 lb.		6 lb. 6½ oz.

Enough has been ſtated in this letter to call the attention of the public to the farther uſes of a plant, or root, which, in its ſimple and unprepared ſtate, has been deemed, by one of the ableſt men in Europe, (Abbe Raynal) to have been the only *ſubſtantial* bleſſing which the inhabitants of Europe derived from the diſcovery of the continent of America.

Another letter will ſoon follow this, ſtating other experiments on potatoes, as well as uſes to which they, or the powder made from them, are applicable; together with the *beneficial conſequences* that will enſue to Britain and Ireland, by the *increaſed cultivation* of a plant which, contrary to graniferous plants, produces its farina, or flour, *under the ſurface of the earth, protected from the injury of the weather;* and which yields that farina, on the ſame extent of ground, in the proportion of near three to one, to what is got from the beſt crop of wheat.

Culroſs Abbey, Feb. 1791.

[LETTER 2, IN OUR NEXT.]

Philadelphia, November 30.

Extract of a letter from James Maury, Conſul of the United States at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, dated September 14, 1791.

"The Ports of Britain are ſhut againſt Foreign Wheat.—Many of our veſſels within my diſtrict have been under difficulties this year; and although, as yet, they have been releaſed (except in three caſes not finally decided on) without any great expence, yet the delay has been extremely injurious to, and been very hard on the owners. The cauſes have been informality in manifeſts, irregularity in crews, trading to Guernſey, as before-mentioned, but principally exceſs of ſpirits.

"The brig Betſy, Capt: Salter, of Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, was refuſed entry in the Clyde ſix weeks, for the tonnage and where built being omitted in the manifeſt, and the affidavit thereto being made before a Juſtice of the Peace inſtead of the Britiſh Deputy Conſul, although it was afterwards certified by ſaid Deputy Conſul.

"I ſubmit to you the propriety of making public theſe particulars that ſimilar inconveniences may be guarded againſt in future.

A notice from the Board of Cuſtoms, to the Collector and Comptroller of Liverpool.

"Whereas it has been ſtated to have been the practice for American ſhips and veſſels to land at Guernſey cargoes of tobacco, the produce of the United States of America, contrary to the 12th Charles 2d. Chap. 18th.

"We direct you to make it known to all owners and maſters of American veſſels which may trade to and from your part, that two American veſſels have been on that account lately ſeized there, and that the ſaid act which not only prohibits the beforementioned article, but all other ſpecies of goods, the produce of America, from being imported into the aforeſaid Iſland, or the Iſland of Jerſey, in foreign ſhips, will be ſtrictly enforced in future."

The produce of the Rice Plantations the preſent ſeaſon, are much larger than were ever before known in Carolina—and this is owing principally to the uſe of machines, the introduction of the *plough* inſtead of *hoes,* and to the humane treatment of the ſlaves, who are found to encreaſe thereby, inſtead of diminiſhing, as is the caſe in the Iſlands.

The Engliſh papers ſay, that the elections for the new Legiſlature of France go on with great rapidity, and every where with the moſt profound tranquility.

The harveſt in England the preſent year, has turned out very favorably.

It is aſſerted in a late French paper, that the Abbe Raynal was not the real author of the work entitled, "The Hiſtory of the European Eſtabliſhments in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies."

From the general tenor of the late European papers, the new French Government is now univerſally looked upon as ESTABLISHED.

Amongſt the objects which will claim the attention of the preſent Congreſs, will be a proviſion for the reſiduary ſurplus of the unſubſcribed debts of the States. This ſubject, which was ſuggeſted in the Preſident's ſpeech, has been ſpecially referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the liberal policy of that officer leaves little room to doubt that he will be an advocate for the meaſure, without which the Finances of the Union can never aſſume an orderly ſhape. Confuſion muſt be the reſult of claſhing revenue ſyſtems among the ſeveral States, and between the general Government and the States;—one general ſyſtem ſhould embrace the whole debt. *N. Y. paper.*

The glory of old England was the burthen of the ſong, from the Tar who ſwabbed the deck, to the immortal Pitt who guided the helm—the enthuſiaſm excited by this *ignis fatuus,* carried their triumphs round the globe;—but, happy for mankind, the principles of reaſon and philoſophy are inſpiring juſter ſentiments—a rivalry in the arts of peace, and univerſal philanthropy, will crown the labors of that country which ſhall make the moſt diſtinguiſhed exertions to level the jealouſies and prejudices in the family of man, with more real dignity than is comprized in all the victories from Alexander to Cæſar, and from Cæſar to Catharine.

APPOINTMENT.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, RICHARD HARRISON, of Virginia, to be Auditor of the Treaſury.

It is an old adage, *Honeſty is the beſt policy*—this applies to individuals and ſocieties—to rulers and people—it extends to opinions and actions—to giving and receiving, and in all implies that golden rule of *doing as we would be done unto*—it carries its own reward with it—and in all ages and countries has rewarded the fathers and benefactors of mankind with the love of the people, promoted their happineſs and celebrity while living, and embalmed their memories in the precious repoſitories of a grateful recollection in ſucceeding ages. Why then will human folly and a falſe greatneſs ſtimulate the ambitious pigmies of a day to ſuch conduct as renders the tenure of their preſent enjoyments inſecure, and tranſmits their name to poſterity with execration!—It is becauſe the demon of avarice hath extracted from their boſoms every drop of the "milk of human kindneſs."

Many people read newſpapers who read little elſe—They live in retired ſituations, and feel a ſtrong curioſity to know the news, and to join in the opinions of the day. To a retired man, a newſpaper is always company—ſometimes inſtruction. Bad newſpapers, therefore, ſhould be diſcouraged—becauſe it is furniſhing bad company to thoſe whoſe ſolitary way of living makes them willing to accept of almoſt any. The mind profits as much, or more, by diſcipline, than the body. No exerciſe, therefore, ſhould be encouraged, which tends to make it worſe. When Gazettes are filled with tales to ſet credulity gaping, with ſlander of private characters, to ſupply malice with more poiſon; or with foul aſperſions on government, to make patriotiſm ſick at the heart—what is it but to nurſe the bad paſſions with the food ſupplied for wiſdom and virtue?

Liberty is not only ſecured againſt many former dangers, but it has fewer enemies to contend with. As knowledge ſpreads through Europe, it gains authority over the hearts of its adverſaries; Kings begin to talk like good republicans—they give a tone to the faſhion of being free. But let thoſe who love liberty be careful how they miſtake the love of liberty for the practice of its diſcipline. No man loves to be under the power of a maſter. Therefore, to become free men have only to let their paſſions looſe; to ſecure freedom, they muſt contrive to put them under-prudent reſtraints. This is the work of the underſtanding—it is never eaſy though often neceſſary to perſuade men to ſurrender preſent power for future ſafety.

Our Allies, in forming their Government, have, according to the Engliſh paragraphiſts, deviated from the opinions of the great Democrat, Mr. Paine, in ſeveral points;—they have eſtabliſhed a monarchical form of goverument, and made the monarchy *hereditary*—and their conſtitution they have made *perpetual,* by declaring that it is ſuſceptible of no alteration. This is, in effect, binding thoſe that are to exiſt, at a future period; or which is the ſame thing, it is ſaying that thoſe who will in a few years be no more, ſhall bind thoſe who may then be on the ſtage of life.

Perhaps there is a point of perfection in government, if not in other things, beyond which mankind cannot progreſs—and if men can agree and determine preciſely, when that point is attained, in which the two great objects of forming the ſocial compact, liberty and ſecurity, may be moſt compleatly realized, why is it not a dictate of wiſdom to reſolve, that a Conſtitution thus organized, ſhall never be changed?

Monday the election of Directors to the inſtitution for promoting American Manufactures, was made at Trenton—ſeven from New-York, and ſix of New-Jerſey. We are not in poſſeſſion of the names at preſent.

To JOSIAH HARMAR, ESQUIRE,
Brigadier-General in the ſervice of the United States, and Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the firſt United States Regiment.

SIR,

THE officers of the firſt regiment beg leave to expreſs the warmth of their attachment to your perſon, and that perfect ſatisfaction which they have ſeverally experienced under your command.

United as they have always been in ſentiments of affection and friendſhip towards you, it is with extreme regret they are informed of your intention to quit the army.—If, Sir, upon this intereſting occaſion your officers might preſume their advice—or would you attend to the reſpectful ſolicitations of men anxious for your welfare—they might yet hope for your continuance in the ſervice. But—whatever may be your final determination, that honor and happineſs may attend you, is amongſt their firſt and moſt ardent wiſhes.

We have the honor to be, with perfect eſteem and reſpect,
Sir, your very humble ſervants,

[*Signed by twenty-ſix commiſſioned Officers.*]

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FIRST UNITED STATES REGIMENT.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very affectionate addreſs of this morning, claims my warmeſt acknowledgments.

If I have been ſo fortunate, during my command, as to give ſatisfaction to my officers, believe me it has been reciprocal.

I ſincerely thank you, gentlemen, for your expreſſions of affection and friendſhip towards me, and of the obliging part you appear to take in my future welfare. When I tell you that I ſhall continue to remember you, my companions, with emotions of friendſhip and affection, and that my beſt wiſhes for your happineſs through life, can only ceaſe to exiſt with myſelf, I beg you to receive it as the genninè effuſion of my heart.

I have the honor to be, with the moſt affectionate regard,
Gentlemen, your moſt obedient ſervant,
J. HARMAR, B. G.

Fort-Waſhington, Auguſt 11, 1791.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig James,	Roe,	Cape-Francois
Minerva,	Raden,	Jamaica
Charleſton,	German,	Charleſton
Brothers,	Carpenter,	Cadiz
Snow Noſtra Seignora,	Bernardo,	Oporto
Schooner Ann & Mary,	Sweetman,	Virginia
Sloop Peggy,	Whitby,	Ditto
Sally,	——,	St. Kitts
Merrimack,	Edwards,	Newbury-Port

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	21/9 pr. £.	108¾ pr. cent.	
3 pr. Cents	12/5	61 do.	
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/	65 do.	

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19/6 20/	par.
Indents	11/6	57½ do.
Bank Subſcriptions,	140 to 143	Dollars.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

NOVEMBER 30.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

	ANCHORS	pr. lb.	7d
	Allum, Englith,	pr. cwt.	30s
	Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d
	Ashes, pot,	per ton,	37l 10s
	——Pearl,		50l
	Arrack	pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d
	Brandy, common,		8s 4d
	——Cogniac		9s 9d
	Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l 15l
	Bricks	pr. M	30s *to* 37s 6d
	Bread, ship	pr. cwt.	15s
	Ditto, pilot		27s 6d
	Ditto, small water		40s 45s
	Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.		10s6
	—— pr. bbl.		35s
BOARDS	Oak pr. M feet,		67s 75s
BOARDS	Merch. pine		120s
BOARDS	Sap, do.		67s6
BOARDS	——N. Eng.		82s
BOARDS	Cedar		105s
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s *pr M.*		
	Brimstone in rolls	pr. cwt.	35s
BEEF	Irish	pr. bbl.	
BEEF	Boston		60s
BEEF	Country		52s 6d
	Butter	pr. lb.	16d
	——in kegs		10d
	Cedar, redtimber	pr. foot	2s6d 3s
	Chocolate	pr. lb.	14d
	Coal	pr. bushel	1s 7d
	Coffee	pr. lb.	14d
	Cinnamon		18s 20s
	Cheese, English		1s 5d
	——— Country		9d
CANDLES	Sper.	pr. lb.	3s 2d
CANDLES	Wax		4s 3d
CANDLES	Myrtle Wax		12d
CANDLES	Mould, tallow		12d
CANDLES	Dipped		10d
	Cotton		2s 4d
	Currants		1s
	Cloves		10s
	Copperas	pr. cwt.	14s
	Cordage		60s 62s6d
	Cocoa		80s
	Duck, Russia,	pr. piece	80s
	——Ravens		67s 72s 6d
	Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	37s6d
	——Common,		35s
	——Bur middlings, best		33s
	——Middlings		24s
	——Ship-stuff	pr. cwt.	7s6d 10s
	Flax	pr. lb.	9d
	Fustic	pr. ton,	135s 150s
	Feathers	pr. lb.	3s
	Flaxseed	pr. bush.	6s6d 7s
	Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l
	Ginger, white race		6s
	Ditto, common		5os
	Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9d
	Ginseng,		1s6 1s10
	Gunpowder, cannon, pr. quarter cask,		30s
	Ditto, fine glazed		30s
	Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	6s
	Do.	pr. case.	32s 6d
GRAIN	Wheat	pr. bush	7s 7s 3d
GRAIN	Rye		4s6d
GRAIN	Oats		2s 2d
GRAIN	Indian corn		3s6d
GRAIN	Barley		4s 8d
GRAIN	——Best shelled	pr. lb.	3d
GRAIN	Buckwheat		3s
	Hemp, for.	pr. ton,	45l 53l
	American,	pr. lb.	4d
	Hogshead hoops,	pr. M	5s6l
	Herrings,	pr. bbl.	18s 20s
	Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d 10d
	Hops		2s 2d
	Indigo, French,		10s
	——Carolina		3s 7s6d
	Irons, sad	pr. cwt.	50s
IRON	Castings		22s 6d 30s
IRON	Bar	pr. ton,	29l 32l
IRON	Pig		10l
IRON	Sheet		65l
IRON	Nail rods		36l
	Junk,	pr. cwt.	10s 40s
	Lard, hogs		9d 10d
	Lead in pigs		40s 42s 6d
	——in bars		50s
	Lead, white		75s 80s
	——red		50s
	Leather, foal	pr. lb.	1s 4d 1s6d
	Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s 45s
	Logwood		7l 5s 8l
	Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	20s
	——Rye		22s 6d
	Mackarel, best		60s 67s 6d
	——Common		45s
	Mace	pr. lb.	55s
	Mustard		2s 4d
	Madder, best		15d 18d
	Molasses	pr. gall.	3s 3s2d
	Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	14s
	Mast spars		2s 6d 5s
	Mahogany		8d 10d
	Nutmegs	pr. lb.	67s 6d
	Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d 8½d 9d
OIL	Linseed,	pr. gall.	3s 9d
OIL	Train		1s 10d 2s 2d
OIL	Spermaceti		3s 6d
OIL	Whale		1s6d 2s9d
OIL	Olive		6s 6d
OIL	Ditto	pr. case	18s 9d
OIL	Best sweet in flasks,	pr. box,	75s
OIL	—baskets 12 bottles		37s6d
	Oak timber	pr. ton	38s
	Porter	pr. bl.	40s
	——London,	pr. doz.	12s6d 15s
	Porter, American	pr. doz.	10s6
	Pitch,	pr. bbl	13s 15s
	Pork, Burlington,		90s
	——Lower county		92s 6d
	——Carolina		67s 6d
	Peas, Albany		5s 6d
	Pepper,	pr. lb.	3s 6d
	Pimento		1s 6d
	Rice	pr. cwt.	21s 6d
	Rosin	pr. bbl.	18s 20s
	Raisins, best,	pr. keg	60s
	Ditto	pr. jar	22s 6d
	Ditto	pr. box	30s
RUM	Jamaica	pr. gall.	6s 9d
RUM	Antigua		6s 6d
RUM	Windward		5s 6d 6s
RUM	Barbadoes		5s 6d
RUM	Country, N. E.		4s 6d
RUM	Taffia		2s4d 2s6d
	Sassafras	pr. ton	45s 60s
	Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	4l 10s 5l
	Sulphur, flour		50s
	Shot		52s
STEEL	German	pr. cwt.	65s 70s
STEEL	English, blistered		75s
STEEL	American	pr. ton	40l 60l
STEEL	Crowley's	pr. fag.	80s
	Snake root	pr. lb.	1s 6d 3s2d
	Soap, Common		5d 6d
	——Brown		6d
	——Castile		10d½
	Starch		4d 6d
	Snuff		1s6d 2s4d 3s 6d
	Spermaceti, refined,		3s 10d
	Sail Cloth, English, pr. yard,		1s6d 2s2d
	———Boston, No. I.		2s 3d
	——— No. II.		2s 2d
	——Russia sheeting,	pr. p.	90s
SUGAR	Lump,	pr. lb.	1s5d
SUGAR	Loaf, single refined		1s 10d
SUGAR	Ditto, double do.		2s 6d
SUGAR	Havannah, white		17d
SUGAR	Ditto, brown,		11d
SUGAR	Muscovada,	pr. cwt.	105s
	Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	3s
SALT	Allum	pr. bush.	2s 1d
SALT	Liverpool		2s 4d
SALT	Cadiz		1s 10d
SALT	Lisbon		2s
	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		90s 100s
	Do. LO. & red C. do.		6l 6l 5s
	Shingles, short,	p. M.	22s 6d
	———long dressed		90s 105s
	Scantling, heart,		8l 15s
	———Sap		60s 65s
STAVES	Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	60s
STAVES	W. O. hogshead		7l 2s 6d
STAVES	R. O. do.		7l 6s 3d
STAVES	Leogan		6l
STAVES	Barrel		3l 15s
STAVES	Heading		8l
SKINS	Otter, best	pr. piece	35s
SKINS	Minks		1s6d 3s
SKINS	Fox, grey		3s
SKINS	——red		4s 8d
SKINS	Martins		2s 7s 6d
SKINS	Fishers		2s 6d 5s
SKINS	Bears		12s 6d 25s
SKINS	Racoons		2s 5s
SKINS	Musk-rats		9d 1s 8d
SKINS	Beaver,	pr. lb.	5s6 9s6d
SKINS	Deer, in hair		1s 6d 2s 3d
	Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal.	p. bbl.	7s6
	——Carolina, 32 gall.		10s 12s6d
	Turpentine	pr. bbl.	12s 15s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. new best		28s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	———inferior		20s2 5s6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	———old		35s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Rappahannock		18s9 22s6
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Colo. Maryland		50s 60s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Dark		19s 6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Long-leaf		19s 6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Eastern-shore		15s 17s 6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Carolina, new		22s 6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	———old		22s 6d 25s
TEAS	Hyson	pr. lb.	7s 8s9d
TEAS	Hyson skin,		4s 6s 6d
TEAS	Souchong,		3s 6d 7s
TEAS	Congo,		3s 4d 3s 9s
TEAS	Bohea,		2s 9d
	Tallow, refined		8½d
	Tin	pr. box,	100s
	Verdigrease	pr. lb.	3s 6d 4s
	Vermillion,		12s
	Varnish,		2s 6d
WINE	Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l 75l
WINE	Lisbon		36l
WINE	Teneriffe		20l 10s 30l
WINE	Fayal	pr. gall.	33s6d
WINE	Port	pr. pipe	36l 43l
WINE	Ditto	pr. gall.	6s
WINE	Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s
WINE	Claret		30s 45s
WINE	Sherry	pr. gall.	6s9d 9s
WINE	Malaga		5s 6s6d
	Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s
	Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	2s3d
	———short,	pr. lb.	1s

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days,	71
Ditto 60 days	72
Ditto 30 days	73
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	3s
30 days	3s4d
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	33s 1d.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year. But the Director who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [eptf]

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will dispose of by the pipe, hogshead or quarter cask.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the hogshead or quarter cask.

Three and 4 years old Lisbon WINE, of a superior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter chests of first quality Hyson TEA.

He has just received by the Pigou, Loxley, master, from London, a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Irish LINENS, low priced and well assorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and some GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has also to dispose of, a quantity of dressed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lisbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of being well served.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undressed HANDSPIKES. He is purchasing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the highest price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, just received, and to be disposed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN CAREY,

No. 26, PEAR-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis, Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hedcrici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octave et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Ausonius. Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, *English and French Translations* of some of the Classics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Booksellers, Market-street, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (eptf.)

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

That pleasantly situated FARM

Whereon the subscriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunswick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Also a young orchard of 200 apple trees, besides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premises a two story stone house and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finished. Also, a smoke-house, work-shop, granary, waggon-house; barrack cow-houses, two stories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with stabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep2m.]

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Professor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, proposes to deliver, next Winter, two Courses of Lectures. One Course to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuesday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,

Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;

Consisting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

*** The price to Subscribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the first and second Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the first; and each subsequent one (except the last) at the time of delivery.

☞ Subscriptions will be received, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit specimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Booksellers there.

Philadelphia, November 5, 1791.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts bought and sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office next door to the Custom-House,

State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission*, at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch.* His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the same place.

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,

No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.

Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved stile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practising for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practisings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, some time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceased—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well set, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, stone mason and plasterer. He is a very handy fellow as a house-waiter, and is fond of such business. He is a great dissembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped so long that no description of his present clothing can be given. It is supposed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will secure said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again; and reasonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.

October 12, 1791. (1aw9w)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.——Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1. 1791. [eptf]

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compensation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and English Languages. He has had some experience in teaching, and trusts he can exhibit satisfactory recommendations.

Any letters upon this subject, post paid, addressed to A—S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to.

October 22, 1791. [1aw]

The First and Second Volumes of the

HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

(To which is prefixed an accurate Map of the State)

By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP,

Are ready for Delivery to Subscribers—who may receive their Books on application to HAZARD & ADDOMS, at the Corner of Chesnut and Third Streets.

☞ The above two volumes contain the political history of the State, from its first settlement to the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States;—the third, containing a geographical description of the State, sketches of its natural history, &c. is in the press.

*** A few copies of the first two volumes for sale—price 20*s.*

November 5, 1791.

☞ *The price of this Paper is* 3 *Dollars per ann.*